HIGH ART BURLESQUED.

THE ANNUAL CARICATURES OF THE PARIS SALON PICTURES.

Panny Artists Make Morry with the Works of Their Sections Brethres - After the Ball-The Pope and the Emperor Steak ing a Fountain-St. Francis and Site Oxen -Phornoh's Daughter-The Bonkey Phenomenon - Little Red Ridinghood - Lote Patter and Her Benpreter.

Panis, May 8 -On the first page of the illusrated estalogue of this year's Salon there is a sketch of E. L. Bisson's charming picture of a Titlan blonde, whose feature is her hair, above the title "After the Ball." A pretty girl. with parted lips and heavy eyes, sits looking at her mirror with the greatest satisfaction. The hair has just that breezy aspect of disorder which suggests enthusiastic waitzing or enthusiastic hugging. On the fourth page of "Stop's" supplement of Salon caricatures brought out each spring by the Journal Anusant, the pretty girl of the disordered hair is crying "Fire;" The practiced varies. turist snatches at the ripe red tresses with an unerring and an expeditious wit, gives them an extra pull and fling, and, presto, there is the picture of a giri whose hair is blazing like

a hayrick set on fire.

It is true caricature, and its art consists in getting the greatest effects from the slightest exaggerations. Pure burlesque, which is even rarer, gets its laughter with less effort, from mere mock-serious misnaming of a title. Rochegrosse's "Chevaller aux Flours," a glo-

rious experiment of sun-bathed vivid colors and fair faces, which runs a good chance for the medal of honor, is an allegory of the purest order. A blameless knight, whose armer of miraculously polished steel reflects the blue of the sky, the green of the fields, and even the purple of a morning glory clinging to his shoulder, descends a hillside. His eyes are fixed on high-"On the Ideal," the title saysand so he does not give his thoughts to all the willing flowers - blooming nude girls - who bear like new spring hats the violets, morning glories, daistes, gerantums, peonles, and tulips which they personify. They rise up from the hillside and cling to him about his knees, and touch him on the shoulder. They are the "Calls to Life" which the predestined knight must disregard.

To day L'Illustration comes out with a rough sketch of the picture, without exaggeration, except to call it "The Sar Peladan Creating a Horticultural Society." The Sar Peladan is a half-cracked Paris genius who, calling himself a Mosicrucian, is at the head of the perplexing Ross + Croix school of art, whose adepts deal in magic and paint lank heroes holding up

No the caricaturists of the Paris papers have their merry annual fling at the great artists of the salons, who laugh at the comic degradaion of their work as gloefully as the most irreclaimable Philistines. Nothing is spared; all must pay tribute to the funny artists' presfosen illustrated journals race together to schieve the most original distortions. Not to a carinatured is to lack a distinction.

Mme. L. A. Du Mond, wife of the Amrican painter of that name, has at the Champs Elysées ithe first salon attacked, because of a superior importance) a pleasing but rather mixed-up-looking picture in confusing masses f mauve, purple, brown, black, and green. It is "The First Easter." where the holy women are startled at the tomb by the apparition of the angel who exclaims: "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" The arms of the foremost of the hely women are extended in surprise above one of those blackish square patches of shadow which confuse the picture.

patches of shadow which confuse the picture.

The caricaturist turns the black spot into a Kolak camera, with the title. The Holy Women at the Tomb Photographing the Sentry, who is made to hold a musket in place of his eriginal paim branch.

Jean Paul Laurene's sensational, "The Pope and the Emperor," has been variously misdrawn and miscalied; "The actor Philippe Garnier on his provincial tour, gives a representation of Napoleon," at the Vatican," The Pope and the Emperor, or M. Spuller and Mapoleon serving to Pius VII. a dish after his own style." In the latter the cali-waiter like profile of Napoleon and his haughty pose are utilized to full advantage. There are hundreds of smooth-faced waiters in exaggerating by force of partionale vanity. A napkin in Napoleon's hand, and a little table set before the rather ruminating-looking Pius VII. a rest the only innovations.

As to the actor Philippe Garnier, his impersonation of the Little taooral in the "cpopes" which has had so long a run at the Porte Faint-Martin Theatre, has made him universality known. The Husivation, which puts the head of M. Spuller, now Minister of Public Croton watershed, and also as to the effects of the cause of the death head of M. Spuller, now Minister of Fublic Croton watershed, and also as to the effects of the cause of the effects of the cause of the death of great numbers of fish in a pond in the force water with and head of M. Spuller, now Minister of Fublic Croton watershed, and also as to the effects of the care of the first numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of fish in a pond in the of great numbers of

which has had so long a run at the Porte Faint-Martin Theatre, has made him universally known. The illustration, which puts the head of M. Spuller, now Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, on Napoleon, while keeping the rest of the pleture, hints at a political sarcasm. In France, by virtue of the Concordat which still remains in force, the clergy receive some portion of their ancient revenues, collected and doled out to them by the French Government. This union of Church and blate is a disastrous one for the men of God, who are treated, even Bishops, as mere Government employees, ilable to the docking of their salaries for indiscretions or bold speaking, so they are gagged. M. Spuller, who recently excited animosity among the Hadicals by his proclamation of the new spirit of conciliation in the place of petry persecution, has been variously accused of hypocrisy toward the Church since the Government almost immediately after his announcement suppressed the salary of a Bishop, and of conspiracy with the Pope, the Hadicals saying that he engineered the haiting of the Fishop in the interest of raising sympathy for the Church at an ansolicious moment.

Ouech Brunehaut is a romantic character, in

of a Bishor, and of conspirary with the itope, the Hadicals saying that he engineered the bailting of the Bishop in the inter-st of raising sympathy for the Church at an ausoleous moment.

Queen Brunehaut is a romantic character in early French history; and Luminais has this year pictured her tyrait ones and fields at the tail of a wild horse. Both horse and writched Queen He dead, while birds of pray approach the fatal hillside. By a necessity of forcehortening, the horse's hind quarters iff the picture be viewed merely as a flat surface appear of rather elephantine proportiona. Hence the caricaturist turns the horse into an elephant.

Another romantic painting is that of G. Roussin. The Burlai of Ophelia, where Lacree cries. Thad evil take thy soul," and Hamlet answers. Take thy finarers from my throat." Hop makes the hot-headed avenage of his sister pulling at Hamtet's eat.

Trigoulet's Martyrdom of St. John the Baptist, where there is a spouting ziory from its neck and an aurora horealis halo around the neckless head, a hadeling in the burlesquer. The above tame Beveli's of Lion Berthault has a symbole pair of girls in midair. Neverbiniess the drawing and the tinting of the disphaneus drapers, especially that of the trumpet hiswer to the left, are very fine. The carlesturist saw his opportunity to put a railing un, like that of a suburban-fair. Tableau vivant' booth, with two members of the dramatic esimpany attracting customers.

One of the happiest of all the carlestures makes fun of Mile. Louise Abbéma's "April Monnia." It is in the broad Placeste la Concarde, the master esimpany attracting customers.

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first sight. Stop gives her aven more fintelike extremities and says: "The Daughter of
Pharach feels bereif growing a several inches
tailor on saving a Historical Infant." It only
need be added that to the baby prophes are
given two small herna as in the Moses of the
Vatican, and that a plump-sheeted damsel,
bearing the bath linen directly behind the
royal maid, is portrayed in the furted white
cap and majestic contours of a Paris
wetnurse holding baby ciothes in resultance.
Another long-limbed beauty—there are
comparatively few nudes in either salon this
year—is the Indolence" of Edouard Benner.
The lady is reclining on her shoulder, with
her left leg swinging comfortably ever her
right kore. The tunny artist of La Caricdore
gives it yet another swing around har call, as
if she were a human snake, and calls it
has were a human snake, and calls it
has were a human snake, and calls it
has blave" of Mailiart, who is weeping with her
head upon her knees, is simply labelled "Bulined by the Sheriff."
Gustave Laugie has a placid scene of peasantiff—a woman serving a hutch of rabbits
with their lunch. The cage is in the garden,
underneath a gnarled and leafless tree. The
caricaturist has given the tree a grinning
antyr's face, which looks down on the beasant
girl as she says: "Gue rabbit, two rabbits,
three rabbits, these rascally men!" To get
the meaning of this rebus, reference must be
made to Paris slang. Rabbit (lapin) is that
aspecies of deadbeat who trifles with a lady's
confidence.

Worms's picture of a Spanish muleteer
attempting to sell a donkey in a hotel courtyard has a bretty grapsvine climbing up a
wall. In the perspective it starts up just behind the donkey's tall, for which it is substituted in the caricature under the title of "The
Donkey I'henomenon."

It would be impossible in a short letter to
give even a catalogue of these constantly appearing caricatures of the pictures of the
pearing dariestures of the pictures of the
ponce of gauloiserie in it, and can be explained.

The subject,

out to meet him helore the city gates.

"Who are you?" asks the venerable man of God, dressed out in his most gorgeous vestments.

"The Scourge of God!"

"In the picture the horse of Attila, decorated with three human heads which hang from his breast, rears violently back with holy amazement. The caricaturist says: "Attila, king of the Huns, presenting a jusgling horse to St. Lupus." The horse is proudly tossing the three heads like oranges.

Ferriers "Inttile Red Riding Hood," who, with such innocent confidence amiles down into the face of the snariing wolf, is made with the beast drawing his great tongue across her cheek: "The wolf licks Little Red Riding Hood's cheek in order to assure himself that she tastes good." To her plump and dimpled face has been given an expression of one not averse to being tickled, so that it is done acientifically, of a pleasurable little shirt, coquettish, demure, inviting, which is of peculiarly Parisian significance, as is the whole idea.

Loie Fuller, the world-famed, is utilized on two occasions. In "The Evocation" of Moreau-de-Tours, a poet sits beside his table, while his muse or some departed loved one is descending to him in an angel's flowing drapery. The Lanterna artist gives her drapery a greater flutter, and says "Loie Fuller."

The Evocation of the Fuller.

The white ears of Bonnelov's two nice donkeys are made into fools' caps: "Not having known their lessons well, they have neither oats nor bran." Krug's 'St. Denis 'follows the legend in making the decapitated marky hold out in his hand his head all shining with a halo. The caricaturist has the miraculously shining head ausponded from a wire, with St. Denis research with a square cloud-pilliow and ovvered to his chin with a cloud-quilt.

"To close the tale there is

roton watershed, and also as to the effects of this upon the water. The fish, it is said, died of a strange growth about the gills which resembled a diphtheritic membrane. I shall be glad to know the results of their inquiry, and, of course, expect to see them in THE SUN.

I have two small ornamental ponds on the Shrewsbury River. The first one is fed directly by three springs, and it is always of even temperature—seeming ice cold in summer and in winter never freezing. The water runs from this into the outer pond, where it is frefrom this into the outer pond, where it is frequently mixed with brackish water from the river, which comes into it at high tides. Here the water is nearer the temperature of the air. Killie flah get into the outer pond and thrive, and the mud at its bottom is full of young ceis. Killie flah put into the upper pond soon die of a disease which seems similar to the one described. I have also put goldfish, yellow perch, or sunfish, and white perch into the upper pond. The white perch all died of the same disease, and so did some of the yellow perch. For a day or two they would seem all right, then they became listless and a flimy growth like folds of a white lace yell appeared attached to the gills. This would grow until the whole flah was enveloped in it, when the scales fell off, the flah turn white, and finally after four or five days died. Their flesh by this time was all soft, and seemed to have been pervaded with the growth. Other flah of the same catch would thrive. It seemed as if the disease were either from some bacteria in the spring water or was developed because of the changed conditions the flah were exposed to. quently mixed with brackish water from the

State Interference with New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under the pretence of an investigation into alleged abuses in your city, the State Legislature has authorized an investigation for the purpose of making political capital, and has appropriated \$25,000 to pay expenses. There will be general satisfaction with the reasons which Governor Flower gives for vetoing this appropriation. with New York city affairs that never do any good to the party responsible for them. They are always made to secure political capital. but almost invariably hurt the party they were designed to help. Senator Fassett headed such a committee four years ago, and the fact that he made his State canvass on his opposition to Tammany injured his chances with

rural voters throughout the State.
The Government of New York city belongs to the majority of its voters. That they are Demoerats and opposed to the politics of a majority through the country districts does not give through the country districts does not give the latter the right to step in and regulate the affairs of the metropolis. The people of New York are able to take care of their own political affairs. If abuses are found they will remaily them without outside assis ance. State interference in any form is an importance, and has always worked evil results. It was by a State-appointed non-partisan commission under hir. Tweed's reform charter that the ericht atted Tweed king was organized in New York a quarter of a century ago. That accelled reform charter was strongly opposed by State benator (harles J. Folger, who then represented the Geneva district in the State benato. Mr. Folger denounced this accelled reform charter was strongly opposed by State benator (harles J. Folger, who then represented the Geneva district in the State benato. Mr. Folger denounced this account of the power of managing their own affairs would cause far greater evils than any which the people of New York would bring upon the people of New York of the State with New York city affairs has impressed a great many kepublicans through the country districts of New York with the fully of trying to repeat this experiment. These lepublicans with hearting austain Governor I lower's two of a State appropriation for this partisant accrease.

MR. NEVINS'S IRISH CASTLE WHEN HE GETS POSSESSION IT WILL

Killyn and the other of Donsane, and lits dethe soe happen that hee who shalle passe safely by Killyn shalle be robbed at Donsane, and hee who shalls passe safely by Donsane shalls be robbed at Killyn."

WHEN HE GETS POSSESSION IT WILL

FLY THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Ris Furchase Was a Matter of Sentiment

Hather them Investment, for the Freent
American Millicensire Was Brought

Up G: a Farm New Fr-A Bescription.

Here is a picture of Killeen Castle, County
Meath, Ireland, for the purchase of which
Thomas Nevins, a millionaire contractor of
Orange, N. J., has just completed negotiations.

It is to cost \$300,000, and when Mr. Nevine
finally becomes its owner he will float the
American flag over it as an example of what
success a young Irishman with industry can
achieve in America. Mr. Nevins arrived hore
a comparatively poor "greenhorn" thirty
years ago, with a young wife to provide for,
and an idea of how well he succeeded is had
from the fact that he is now able to buy one of
the finest estates in Ireland and use it for the
pleasure of himself and family if he so desires. In speaking of the purchase yesterday
Mr. Nevins said:

"I was induced to buy the estate more as a
matter of pride than anything else, as I might
have invested my money in this country to
more advantage. But like a great many other
Irishmen in this country I still have a regard
for my birthplace, and it gives me great grati-



WILLERN CASTLE.

fication to become the possessor of this estate and say that I am able to go back and occupy it any time I want to. I don't propose to give up America, however, I am actitizen here, and hope to be as long as I live, notwithstanding my investment on the other side."

Mr. Nevins is a fine specimen of the American Irishman. He is six feet tall and built in proportion. His hair is gray, and he has a clear florid complexion and bright gray eyes. He is 51 years old, and is in the prime of life, being able to ride to the nounds as well as ever. He is the eldest son of a farmer who lived in the County Meath, not four miles from the present Killeen Castle. He worked on his father's farm until he became old enough to go into the contracting business. He saved his money and helped to build the Dublin and Meath Railway, which runs along the edge of the Killeen estate at the present day. He married in his twentieth year, and day. He married in his twentieth year, and when he attained his majority he decided to come to America. This country was then in the throes of the civil war, but Nevins was determined to seek his fortune, and sailed with his bank account, something under £500.

He secured a place with J. S. Otis of Orange, who was connected with the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. Mr. Otis, who is now dead, was in-terested in the young Irishman and gave him work in improving some property in Orange. Nevins made a success of the job, cutting through several streets and building houses. Mr. Otis took him and his wife into his own family, and he and Nevins became fast friends. Nevins had his savings still on hand and ha consulted Mr. Otis about investing them. He was advised to put his money into land Orange, and did so. At the end of six months he owned three houses and was prospering. The friendship formed between him and Mr. Otis continued, and he was entitled to all the privileges of the household and the freedom of Mr. Otis's stable. Frequently members of the Otis family might be seen riding or driving with Mr. Nevins. He has always been a great lover of the thoroughbred horse, having been born and bred in a place where hunting was an every-day affair, and he did not hesitate to indulge in his favorite

not nestate to include in a lawyine pastime. He remained with Mr. Otts for three years, when he launched into business for himself as a contractor.

He found great demand in the Oranges, and received many contracts for the laying out of roads and opening of streets. Then the ropularity of ma-calamized roads in that district brought a big boom to his business, and ever since he has been building roads. In the course of time he took his son into business with him, and they began building and equipping electric railroads, and negotiating the bonds and stock for companies. These devices roads were beguin in the consolidation Traction Company. The big syndicate which owns nearly all of the electric roads in Fhiladelphia and the State of New Jersey, Last week father and son finished a job of laying eighty miles of pipe for the Brookling Gas Company of Massachusetts. Mr. Nevins succeeded so well in the opening and development of property in the Oranges that now he is said to be worth over a million. Recently the has been negotiating for the purchase of the worth over a million. Recently he has been negotiating for the purchase of Killeen Casale more than a year ago, the read of a seculation, but as an investment.

Mr. Nevins began to negotiate for the purchase of Killeen Casale more than a year ago, the read an advertisement in one of the newspapers pullished here that the estate was to be sold at auction in London in July last. The patch of the last is a frauchise from the Mayor. He says he is not going into this with an idea of seculation, but as an investment.

Mr. Nevins began to negotiate for the purchase of Killeen Casale more than a year ago, the read an advertisement in one of the newspapers pullished here that the estate was to be sold at auction in London in July last. The patch is the summandation to his agent and Mr. Nevins offering xt00,000,000 for the property. The castle is described in it. He knew the easily of his birthplace. He was a second to the summandation of the summandation of the summandation

ernment in support of Indian schools carried on under their supervision. The great disparity between the first named Church and all others combined, in this matter, is apparent. And even if we add the \$33,400 for the Lincoln and the \$20,040 for the Hampton Institutions, with the \$3,000 for Miss Howard, the contrast still remains very great.

The simple explanation is that for many rears the Roman Catholics have taken a great interest in this department of education, and that while several other Churches have decreased their calls upon the Government for funds, the former have augmented theirs, be-cause they have furnished more schools which the Government could use for its purposes. The Indian Office divides a certain amount of money among the religious bodies which edu-cate Indian children for it, at a certain rate

The Indian Office divides a certain amount of money among the religious bodies which educate Indian children for it, at a certain rate per pupil, and of course it follows that if any Church has an enormous superiority in, its facilities the result shows itself in the extent of the appropriations made to it. If we look bank to the year 1888, for example, we find that the homan Catholics received at that time \$2.21.100 out of a total of \$375.254. The Preserverians then received \$34.500; the Congregationalists, \$2.50.80; the Friends, \$14.400; the Unitarians, \$1.400, and so on. Other years show sometimes increases ant sometimes smaller amounts for all these just mentioned.

The outract schools have done a noble work in Indian education, and there is no ground whatever to assume that this work is ended. The Government, recognizing that the true hope of elevating the Indian race and making the red men self-supporting citizens must be in the training of the youth, has now for many years given large sums for this purpose. It found, however, that the ground had been in nart occupied by the various religious bodies, who combined to a certain extent, in their mission schools, general education with religious teaching. Very wisely it used these agencies for its work, while building more and more of its own schools. It found that it could educate the Indian children at a cheaper rate in the contract schools than in its own, because the former had funds from their respective religious bodies, and thus all that was received from the Government came as additional to their original sources of reliance.

It might have been years before anything like a complete system of schools could have been established by the Government came as additional to their original sources of reliance.

There is still another consideration in the work, and the heat argument for contracting the work of instruction retrograde.

There is still another consideration in the matter. Have not the course at the indivention of the renormal to the present syste

BENNINGTON, Vt., May 25. - In the Washington County Court, which will convene in Salem on June 5. Issae Hanks will be put on trial for June 5. Issae Hanks will be put on trial for causing the death of his wife. Hanks is 80 years old, and worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000. He was to have been tried for the crime last fall, but was taken ill and the trial was postponel. He left the neighborhood, and for a consider a cable 3,000 miles long, containing \$4000 miles of wire. divided into \$6,000 equal to ponel. He left the neighborhood, and for a consider a cable 3,000 miles long, containing \$4,000 miles of wire. divided into \$6,000 equal ponel. He left the neighborhood, and for a line would reach across the Atlantic and a line would reach across the Atlantic and line would reach across

HELLO THERE! EUROPE!

SOR UNDERSEA SELEPHONING PROF.

PUPIN BAS 2HR CALL.

Think of His Invention by Which Our Presh.

cont Might His Good Merning to Esrepean Potentates; and Talk Business with

Them Refers Hrenhfant A System of

Seenemy in Power-Tuning the Circuits.

Renewed interest in the problem of submaring telephony has been aroused by the recent suggestion of Prof. Sylvanus Thompson of London that it might be accomplished by some system whereby self-inductions might be made to balance, and also to neutralize some other elements of difficulty which he specified. That it would cost millions for experiments, and might not work at all, is enough to discourage practical men from trying it, at least for the present, although Prof. Thompson is one of the graatest authorities upon such subjects in the world.

Mr. J. J. Carty's scheme for using the phonograph to prolong the ordinary vibrations of the voice until they were brought down to the law study at least part of the interest of their present, although Prof. Thompson is one of the graatest authorities upon such subjects in the world.

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Mr. J. J. Carty's scheme for using the phonograph to prolong the ordinary vibrations of the graatest authorities upon such subjects in

the voice until they were brought down to the low pitch at which electrical impulses can be sent through a long cable is merely begging the question.

Prof. Michael L. Pupin of Columbia College claims to have made certain discoveries which have just been embodied in United States patents which would seem to solve all of the theoretical and many of the practical difficulties, and offer possibilities, with a chance for profit, for extending telephone lines not only all over the land but even under seas, and do a great many other things in the way of using electrical energy, which, for the reasons given, and others, have heretofore been considered either absolutely impossible or only possible

at a cost which was prohibitive.

The patents are numbered 519,346 and 519-347, and are issued to Michael I. Pupin, whose province at Columbia is to instruct the students in the intricate mathematical problems of physical science and especially to make plain the beauties of the alternating current. In these abstruse branches he has already proved himself a leader, and in such highclass scientific publications as the American Journal of Science and the Proceedings of the Electrical Engineers his contributions occupy the leading place.

Prof. Pupin was seen at his house by a Sun reporter recently and asked about his patents. He admitted that he had received them. "I do not care to speak of them for publica-

tion," he said. "I take great interest in then as a scientist, but you have copies of the patents, and these must speak for themselves." The physical facts on which the Professor's inventions are based have been known to his for more than a year past, and were published at the time of discovery, but he has sought to avoid the notoriety which a disclosure of their

present use we should require a cab e with a core of copper from 12 to 18 inches in diameter protected with ti inches of rubber all around. It is not likely that any one will try to lay such a cable. Even to telephone a thousand miles to Chicago it takes a wire almost as big as a lead pencil, and it costs considerable to put up such a wire and keep it up, as is evidenced by the charge of \$0 for live minutes' conversation.

ovidenced by the control of the wises that makes this necessary. Such a wire has to be securely supported, and it takes a much greater number of poles and stronger ones than those used for ordinary telegraph or tele-

greater number of poles and stronger ones than those used for ordinary telegraph or telephone lines.

The great thing to be overcome was the absorbing power of the conductors. Mr. Pupin says, and what may be called frictional resistance to the passage of the electrical impulses. Without going into explanations of the terms, self-induction, electrostatic capacity, and electrostatic absorption, and the attenuating effect of distributing capacity, which make up what is called impedence of currents, the trouble may be made plain by supposing the electrical impulse to be a blow delivered at the sent of a tube filled with some unclastic substance, such, for instance, as water.

If there were absolutely no elasticity in the water and it could move in response to the blow without friction either in itself or sgainst the sides of the tube, the blow would be transmitted at the other end without diminution of force, provided also that the tube were so rigid that it would not give at all. But suppose, on the other hand, a trifle of elasticity in the water, some friction, and a swelling of the tube under the pressure. What would be the result?

Within a short distance the whole force of the blow would be absorbed.

If you hit a harder blow the impulse would

result?
Within a short distance the whole force of the blow would be absorbed.
If you hit a harder blow the impulse would be fest further, but a hard enough blow would result in bursting the envelope. So it is with the effect of the electrical impulse. It is nost in a short distance in the cable or escapes through the covering. The time it takes to act through that section is also an important element, for such currents as are now used to ocean telegraphy of large volume and low electromotive force are too slow to transmit the vibrations of the voice or even to admit of last telegraphing.

Suppose, on the other hand, that the fine were made up of sections of small tubing, strong in proportion, and at the end of each section were interpused a perfectly elastic built. The blow would be transmitted almost unimpaired in force to the built, its power absorbed inere and again delivered at the end of the series. The blows could be greater in force, and succeed each other at intervals as close as the period of transmission through one sestion.

It is upon this principle that the new inventers

One sention.

It is upon this principle that the new inven-

One section.

It is upon this principle that the new invention proceeds.

To accomplish this the line is divided into sections, the length of each of which is determined by the period of vibration desired. This the inventor calls "tuning the circuit." The resistances, he says, can generally be so reduced by avoiding closed magnetic circuits, and by other means, as to leave them no practical affect upon the period of the circuit. The place of the wisatic bulbs of our illustration is taken by electrical condensers. This will be plain to the initiated, but for the ordinary render it may be said that a condenser is made up of a series of sheets of this foll, each sheet separated from its fellows by interposed sheets of paper or some other non-conducting material, and with every alternate sheet of foil connected to the fellowing end of the heart connected to the fellowing end of the heart connected to the fellowing end of the heart section of the line wire. Aithough there is no electrical connections between the two series of sheets of foil, any electrical impulse gathered by one is transmitted to the other.

The tuning of the circuits would depend upon the use the line was to be putto. For telegraphing 200 complete periods a second would suffice, the inventor says but in order that none of the vibrations of the human velce might be lost or lowered, for telephoning he would choose to tune them to 1.800 periods a second.

MLUG TWENTY-SIX.

A Happy Man Who Goes Fishing Regularly Every Summer.

Slug 26 was missing from his case in one of the composing rooms in town one night last week. When the foreman noticed it he simply grunted and said, "Well, I suppose he's on it again," and Sing 26 passed out of his mind. The "comps" laughed when the word was passed around that 26 was "on it" once more, and for a few moments the hum of con-versation disturbed the quiet ordinarily only broken by the click, click, click of the types as they are thrown into the sticks.

The foreman was right. Slug 26, otherwise known as Skinny Welch, was really "on it." That meant that he was in one of the Park row gin mills with a jag of goodly proportions. throwing his money away right and left, and not caring a hang what was going on in the world outside. Skinny is a tramp "print" during the summer, and has been one as long as the oldest "comp" can remember.

During the winter he is one of the hardest working men in the business. He is a good workman and can always obtain a "sit" in almost any of the newspaper offices in the big cities, but in the summer—"Gimme the green fields, sunshine, and God's own life-giving pure air of the country," says Skinny. Now he celebrating the time for his "annual exeursion," as he calls it. He has a new suit of clothes, hat, and shoes, and a bank roll. In a few days all his possessions will be the clothing and enough money to get out of town. Two months hence he may found plodding along a country road with a fishpole over his shoulder, three weeks' growth of beard on his face, seedy clothing, but with a rare expression of happiness. Next

from the a year nate, and were published which payers half after on the second the property of the payer half a year of the second color. It was said of follower that a huntaman may ride for aix days and never arrikes a little of discovery, but he has secured to a color of the payer of the if you don't go back to your work I'll publish you in my paper. Go ahead, old man, said skinny, I can walk outside your circulation in fifteen minutes, and he slid out the door.

'One Pourth of July I happened to be in a small town in Georgia when the village band came down the main street. My attention was altracted to the cornet player, who was all spruced up in a light suit, white derby hat, and gaudy necktle. I could not see his face, as he had the instrumentheld up, but I almost fainted when he suddenly stopped in the middle of Dixie and walked over to where I stood, with his right hand outstretched. It was Skinny, The rest of the band stopped playing, and the procession halted, while skinny conversed with me. The villagers were dumfounded and stared at us for the minutes. He wanted to give up then and there and make for the nearest gin mill, but I prevailed on him to accompany the procession, while I followed, until he got through. That was the height of his ambation. He would work like a slave for weeks to get rigged up and have a little money, and then came the fun. You might find him in the front row of the local theatre chewing peanots the next hight, and he'd go off on a racket afterward and never ston till he was busted flat. Then he'd pied on to the next town and go through the same racket there.

'Did I ever tell you the game he worked on the Connecticut comps?' No? Well, he wandered into an office up there one night and got a chance to sub. The rear windows of the composing room overlooked a small stream, which was interesting to Skinny right away. It was a warm night, and the windows were open. Nobody had ever been known to catch anything in the stream for years, but Skinny got a case near the window, and then he rigged up his fishpole. He balted the hook and stuck the end of the pole in the shutter hinge. Then he went to work well, sir, every comp' in that room was positive that if that stream was audenly dried up you couldn't flod a killy, but there wasn't one that could keep his eyes of the p

Peter Camon, 116 Years 014. BELMONT, N. Y., May 21.-For many years Peter Cannon has been an inmate of the Allegany county almshouse. He was a very aid man when he was admitted, but his declaration that his age was 100 years was not be

lieved. That was sixteen years ago.

He said he was born in Ireland. Father Leddy of Wellsville, went to Ireland on a visit

Leddy of Wellsville, went to Ireland on a visit some months ago, and having taken a great interest in old Feter Cannos, visited the parish where he said he was been and examined the register.

To his great surprise he found the name of Peter entered there as having been born on the day, mouth, and rear he had always insist-od that he was, June 10, 1778.

At 116 this remarkable pauper is as hale and hearty as a man of 70. Another inmate of the same almshouse is 68 years old and has been in the house forty five years, steuben county has an inmate who has been there fifty years, and who says he is 114 years old.

Strawberries in this town are new of all

sizes, shapes, qualities, and prices. You may

buy luscious ones at fashionable shops for twenty-five cents a box, and there are raucousvotced men and boys on the east side crying. "Strawberries, three cents a quart." twenty-five-cent quart approximates the proper number of cubic inches dry measure, but er number of cubic inches dry measure, but the three-cent quart is something between a plat and a half-plat. Only the costlest quart is good from top to bottom. The three-cent quart has been "fixed" around the corner, where the peripatetic dealers have reboxed their cargoes, raised the denomination of the little boxes, and thinly scattered large ripe berries over the exposed surfaces. It takes about five large berries to cover a multitude of sins in the case of the smallest boxes. The Italian fruit dealers do not sell strawberries on their stands, but leave that fruit to the greeze and to peripatetic men and boys of casy conscience.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES NOW. PARCEL TANS AND OMNIBURES RUB

BY STORAGE BATTERY SYSTEM.

Said to Be Sacressal in London-The Re-sent of Many Experiments-The Cost for Such Very Closely Estimated, The development of electricity as a traction force has been going on in Great Britain along entirely different lines from those followed in this country, and within the past few weeks some highly interesting results, novel to our experiences here, have been attained. Great Britain has seemingly been very backward in adopting electrity for traction purposes. There are probably less than a dozen electric railroad lines in operation in the kingdom. The

> a distance of six miles along the line of docks. There are a 'ew electric street car lines. The British authorities and people will have none of the overhead trolley system which now networks this entire country—cheap, and easy of operation, but decidedly dangerous and the successful and safe underground trolley system has not yet been devised. . In the circumstances British electrical engineers have devoted themselves to the problem of devising an effective and cheap method of electric trace tion for all manner of ordinary vehicles on the streets of the cities and the turnpikes of the

most prominent and successful electric rail-

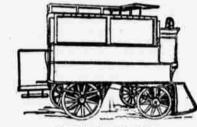
way is the Liverpool elevated ratiway, running



THE ELECTRIC BUS. country, and electric cabs and carriages, omnibuses and trucks, have been the aim of British electricians. Perhaps the fact that there are some 22,000 miles of excellent turnpike roads in Great Britain, and that farmers are largely using steam engines for hauling their traffic over the roads has something to do with the direction of their investigations.

A few weeks ago an electric parcels van was run experimentally through the busiest of London's streets, and an electric omnibus made similar trial trips about the same time. Bo far as the operation of the vehicles was concerned the experiments were a success. The designers claim equal success for the financial end of the experiment. Three companies have been formed to operate vehicles of this character and other vehicles with the same methods of traction, and it is declared by the experts that the era of electric traction for all purposes, on common roads, has definitely set in.

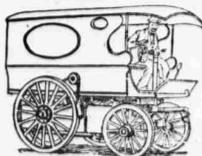
The experiments looking to this end have been in progress twelve years or more. An electric tricycle was invested and run for a brief period by Prof. Ayrton about 1885, and in 1886 an electric cab, the first electric vehicle of the kind carrying its own energy in storage form, was invented and operated by Mr. Radeliffe Ward, who is the inventor of the latest success, the electric omnibus. The cab was run in Brighton for some months, and demonstrated the possibilities of this method of traction, but not its economic success. Later an electric dog cart, and then an electric



GENERAL VIEW OF BUS.

wagonette for the Sultan of Turkey were the power of electricity to move vehicles on tion of such vehicles still a problem.

The motive power for all such vehicles on common roads is, of course, derived from storage batteries carried in the vehicles themselves, and the weight of these batteries and the cost of charging and recharging them has always been the crux of the situation. It is believed by the inventors of at least two types of electric road vehicles, and by a large number of business men and capitalists who have formed companies to develop and operate them, that the difficulty has now been solved. Both the electrical omnibus and the electric parcels van shown in the accompanying piecures have been running in the streets of London for several weeks. The vehicles have attracted a great deal of attention. They roll along steadily and easily, and thread their way among the mass of cabs, omnibuses, and trucks with a nicery that excites general admiration. They are under perfect control, and miration. They are under perfect control, and run at different speeds as the circumstances warrant. In a clear stretch of street they go at a pace of ten miles an hour though this is not the limit of their speed by any means. The horses seem not to mind the electrical vehicles at all. It would take a good deal to startle a London cab or bus horse, any how. The bus here pictured can earry twenty six passengers, ten on each side in the interior and six on a cross seat on the roof. The two storage batteries which furnish the power are carried one under each seat, and the motor is ber of business men and capitalists who have



ELECTRIC PARCEL VAN.

which the power is applied. The haiteries weigh shout 1.800 pounds each. The haiteries weighs about 2.8 tons, and when fully loaded with cassengers it is calculated to weigh, in all, a little over six tons.

In the estimates which the inventor has prepared for the company formed to operate a line of these omnibuses, it is stated that the cost of operation would be less than six cents per car mile. The present cost of operating such an omnibuse by horse traction is stated to be about ten cents per car mile. The inventor says his omnibus could easily make an average of 500 miles per west, the digures being given for a special route over which it is proposed to fun the vehicles in Lendon.

The electrical anginearing firm of 1.1 indeed & Ca. In its general operative features it is similar to the Ward omnibus. It is equally a suches.

It is pointed out that with electrical vehicles there will be less wear and tear on the roadways, for all the pounding of horses hoofs will be done away with. The weight of the electrical vehicles will be great, but the firm of the parameters of the state of the state of the parameters which has been affected affected which has been affected affected which has been affected and in the tremenfous volume of street noise which new affects the public will be aiment whelly abacted. Procumatic tires for electrical vehicles and the selectrical omnibus, but they were to read the electrical omnibus and he satisfactoriff electrical omnibus and he satisfactoriff electrical omnibus and he satisfactoriff electrical weak make a make and he satisfactoriff electrical weak make a make a not make

pensive. Makers of pnoumatic tires, honeix say they can make pneumatic tires that will outwear solid rubber and be satisfactorif economical. A third company which has beed formed to operate electrical omnibuses calls, and parcels vans, is now constructing an electrical omnibuse which is to have pneumatic tires. Twenty-six countbuses of the Wart 7312 are to be built forthwith and operated in 1925 does not the Clubber Parcels van Company is also plane by agreenive aperations.